

Note Book

Aug.

July 19 - Aug. 14, 1929

Japan

W. J. Morse.

Not noted

Akihabara-Market

Mr. Karuzawa - 145 P.M.
Karuzawa

Friday, July 19, 1929.

Tokyo, Japan. Hot, muggy and cloudy. Left Inachuko Sta. at 8 A.M. and arrived at Gotano Sta. 9.15 A.M.

Walked to Hanabata where Agr. fair was being held in village public school Bldg. There was a larger display of vegetables and arranged somewhat better. Saw only two new vegetables - boniaist junks with the seed just started and some yardlong beans.

After leaving the fair we went along country roads and saw many plantings of soybeans. In some cases the beans had been transplanted and were about 8 in. apart in the rows and

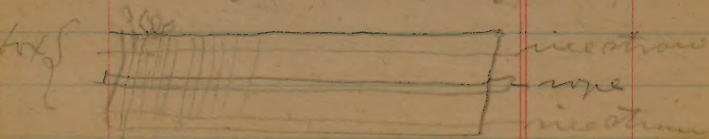
The rows about 2 ft. apart.
In most cases the plants
were about 4 in. apart in
the row. Soybean milk

Passing by a dyeing place
green soybean were noted
on a mat drying in the
sun. Upon inquiring what
they are used for it was
found that the green beans
were soaked over night and
then made into soybean
milk. The cloth to be dyed
was first dipped into the
soybean milk and then
into the dye. It was said
that by first soaking in the
soybean milk that the dye
was more uniformly spread.
Going into a farmer's yard

Copied

to get directions as to roads
the Japanese woman kindly
consented to sell some
green vegetable soybeans so
that we might get motion
pictures.

Nearly every farm yard we
passed we saw the farmer
and his wife bundling
soybean plants for the market.
At one farm yard the beans
which were tied in small
hard bundles as 8 in. long
4 in. wide and 2 inches thick
were placed within the
center of the bundle. Motion
pictures were taken of this
method of bundling.



The bean plants in the
house are left only at the
top of the plant and the pods
are fixed so as to be on the
bottom of the box, after placing
the bundle of leaves in the
center, the plants are
brought over and tied which
leave the pods on the outside
and make a very pretty
bundle. With the early
varieties the leaves are left
at the top but with the later
and larger varieties the
leaves are all removed from
the plants, in all cases
the roots are left on the
plants. The bundles of
plants are thoroughly washed
before being sent to market.

Passing along we stopped
at a small grocery and
lunch place. About twenty
children were noted about.
5 or 6 little girls were eating
soy beans. They had two
or three handful of soybean
pods in some piece of news-
paper and were busy eating
the cooked green beans from
the pods. They consented to
have a motion picture of
themselves eating the beans.

As we started for the
car line we saw the bean
cud incarn coming up the
road and were able to
catch only a few feet of him
just as he turned into a
farm yard. Going into
the farm yard where he
had laid down his turks

He passed or rather showed
how he sold his product.
The farm woman gave him
a pan of water and he
took two good sized bricks
of beam wood from one of his
tubs and placed in the
pan of water.

He left Nishiarai at
4.45 and arrived at
the hotel at 6 P.M. by
electric car and street car.

Saturday, July 20, 1929.

Hot, muggy and partly cloudy.
In morning wrote letter to
American Soybean Association
for their 1929 meeting.

After lunch went to office
and worked on herbarium
specimens, packing up
for sending to U.S.

Received leafhopper outfit
from Dept. on which I had to
pay 3.50 yen and 50 sen.
for messenger to obtain the
package from the central
Post Office.

In evening about 7 P.M.
it began to rain and was
much cooler during the
evening.

Sunday, July 21, 1929.

Hot and clear. In the morning wrote official correspondence, after 1 P.M. went to several dept. stores looking for kil bags and knickers. Had lunch at Matsubaya's and then went to the roof garden. Walked up the Jinga and found some knickers at a store which resembled a small dept. store.

Monday, July 22 - 1928

Hot and clear. In morning wrote official letters. Went to Matsuya Dept. store and purchased kit for Dorsett. Then went to office and worked on herbarium material rest of afternoon. In evening went to roof garden for dinner and after dinner worked on notes. Also made up two motion picture spools (Nos. 21 and 22) in the after. Got together material to take on Fuji trip tomorrow.

Tuesday, July 23, 1929,

Left Tokyo (Shimbashi Sta)
at 7.40 A.M. for Gotemba.
Paid 80 sen car fare from
Hotel & Shimbashi Sta.
Arrived Gotemba at 11.56 A.M.
Took taxi for Lake Yamanaka
and arrived there at
11.40 A.M. Stopped at the
hotel near the

lake shore. American or
European meals - chairs,
tables, etc. Japanese meals
are also served. Dorsett
& I in room with two
single beds cost us 2.75 yen
apiece. Meals as follows.

Breakfast	1.00
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Tip	
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Dinner	
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Bath (hot tub) -	50
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Car & baggage to station

After lunch started down
trail and botanized,
and collected seed and
soil (with ~~with~~ nodules) of
various legumes. Also
collected specimens of many
herbaceous and shrubs.
Arrived back at hotel about
6 P.M.

After dinner in evening
helped change papers of
plant specimens. In
evening cool but plenty of
mosquitoes with no screens
for protection. Met Edna
and Margaret.

Wednesday, July 24, 1929.

1658 & clear. Left hotel by taxi about 8.30 A.M., and went around Lake Yamana. Stopped at different times and made some plant collections. Went to the village of Subashiri and stopped at Hotel Yoneyama where we met an old botanist who knew the flora of the region very well. Arrived at Subashiri about 11.15 A.M.

After lunch we hired a coolie to carry cameras and took mountain trail. Near end of village and at rest house and entrance to shrine a patch of white clover was noted. Examination of the heads showed that seed

had set well. A small bag
was collected for Dr. Pieters.
Proceeding along the trail
numerous specimens of
grasses, shrubs, etc., were
collected. Seed of *Conium maculatum*
was gathered along the trail.
all the region visited was
of lava formation. Along the
trail a tall form of *Vaccinium*
was found which was very
badly diseased with some
sort of leaf spot. In some
cases the bushes were nearly
half denuded of foliage. Very
little fruit was on any bush.
Sufficient however was gathered
to make a trial for Dr. Coville.
It was noticed in examination
of different legumes that
they were not very heavily
mottled. Went by a

round about Trail Fork
to Subashiri and arrived
about 5.30. Then went a short
distance out of the village
where in a clearing of open
land we found lilies - white
large flowers with orange spot
in throat - growing in fair
abundance. Herbarium
specimens were gathered
of these and also many
bulbs of fair size.

Returning to hotel we
wrote up specimens collected
and changed papers. While
doing this, Lieut. Col. Kilgore
of the U.S. Marines came out of
the hotel and told us he
was here with his wife to
climb Fuji, a little later

our Kilgore made use of our
interpreter as he was having
some trouble getting his
supper. He had been served
only hard boiled eggs and
tea and was afraid that
this was all he was going
to be served. He was to get
up at 2 A.M. and climb
Fuji. The Hotel was packed
with mountain climbers
and it seemed they were
departing all night and
morning, making a
continuous sleep out of the
question. The mountain
climbers wore all sorts of
dresses and at least 50 %
had small banded bells
hanging from their belt.
Many wore straw mats
over their backs for
protection against the sun.

The mountain was being
climbed by all ages. As
we passed along the trail
we met 2-wheeled carts
loaded with timber
returning, some few
were horse back,

After finishing our
specimens, we had
supper, then a bath
and tried to get what
sleep we could. As many
as possible were packed
in the bed rooms.

Thursday, July 25, 1925.

Arose about 6.30 A. M.

and had breakfast about
7.30 A. M. Left Subashini
about 8.15 A. M. and
arrived at Gotebba about
8.40 A. M. We awaited
Mr. Inyotake who went to
call on a high school
Professor to learn the best
places to botanize.

Hired boy and left Gotebba
about 10 A. M. with Prof.

who acted as our

guide in botanizing on way
to next station, Fuzimie.

While waiting at the station
for Inyotake hundreds of
Fuzi clumbers dressed
in all sorts of dresses
passed by on their way

to climb Fuji. Last year
we are told over 700,000
people climbed Fuji.

Many had small bells
attached from cords about
their necks. Purchased
two of these bells for
Edna and Margaret.

After going out of the
village we followed the
track along the way and
made several specimens
for herbarium. We stopped
at the little village of
where some
religious festival was
going. Small bamboo
trees lined each side of
the street and rice

rope connected all branches
Tied to the cord were
curiously cut white paper
streamers. At lunch
we had fried ham,
plate of rice, slice of
tomato and sliced udo
on slice of ham, fried
fish with sliced tomato.

Shortly after leaving the
village we began to find
lilies on the hillsides,
some of which were in
inaccessible places. The
flowers were coming in
bloom and measured
8-12 inches across. Some
stalks had as high as
17 buds. One plant
had 8 flowers wide
open and two buds.

Lilies were in evidence everywhere and all of one species (white with deep red orange spots in throat) except 3 plants which were yet in bud and of a different species.

On rather a steep hill side several truncated lilies were noticed. To reach them we had to cross a wide stream. Crossing a sort of makeshift stone dam a stone slipped and I plunged down into the stream wetting myself thoroughly on one side.

Throughout the region reached today the wild

soybean was noticed in abundance, he got it was not in flower, the examining the roots, an abundance of nodules were found. A small amt of these were gathered and sent in under No. 22 send to Dr. Sears, Ill. Coll. of Agr.

Kudzu was found in abundance everywhere. Grows over trees, shrubs and covers everything. Some plants were found on a hill side which were just coming into flower.

Considerable seed is gathered in this locality. Prof. Botamba gathers seed for the

Sakata Seed Co. and the
Yokohama Nursery Co. of
Yokohama, Japan.
Prof. states that
there is only one variety
and offered to gather
seed for me at 2 yen
per lb.

No soil increases of
soy beans were noticed
in this region. Soy beans
are however grown around
the edges of the rice paddies
and are said to be grown
for seed. They are of a late
variety as they are not
yet or just coming into
bloom.

We reached the village
of Oyamakan and stopped

at a small inn which
though not much in
appearance served ex-
cellent meals.

After supper we worked
on the herbarium and
seed material until about
11 P.M.

Friday July 26. 1929.

Left Uyanakan, a boat
8.30 A.M.

Hotel bill for lodging, 2
meals, beer & cider Y. 3.65

Paper for herbarium .80

Arrived Yamakita - 4.30 P.M.

Started out about 8.30 A.M.
with coolie who carried our
cameras on his back. Just
outside the village we found
some Tiger lilies and great
hollyhocks. The country
was quite mountainous
and everywhere we saw
the large white lily growing
(white with deep orange spots
down the throat. The specimens
ranged from 6 to 10 feet
high. An orange colored
lily was found on a

Hillside and 3 bulbs secured.

We came upon a little mountain home in back of which the Japanese had 4 or 5 dozen of the wild lilies growing. They were in full bloom and presented a most wonderful sight. Motion pictures were taken of them. The man and his wife served us tea and sweet cakes.

All along the road to the next village lilies were noted in abundance along the steep hill and mountain sides. It was a source of wonder just how these lilies ever got in these inaccessible places. Some were noted dropping down a cliff at nearly an angle of 90 degrees.

fields

all were large and very
showy. All along the way
bracken grew in abundance
covering undergrowth
running down steep rocky
sides. in fact growing in
small patches of soybeans
were noted here and there
and planted along the edge
of rice paddies. all were
rather late varieties as they
were not yet in bloom. No
beans are apparently grown
for green vegetable beans.
Only in one village were
bundles of green vegetable
soybeans noted and these
looked as though they had
been held some time. The
soybeans apparently

not much used as a green
bean in the region visited
during the past week. A
few more of the wild tily
bulbs were added.

Our roots were obtained from
the roof of a house in Yamakita.
We arrived in Yamakita
about 4.30 P.M. and had
some difficulty in finding
an inn. Worked until about
11 P.M. on herbarium and
seed material.

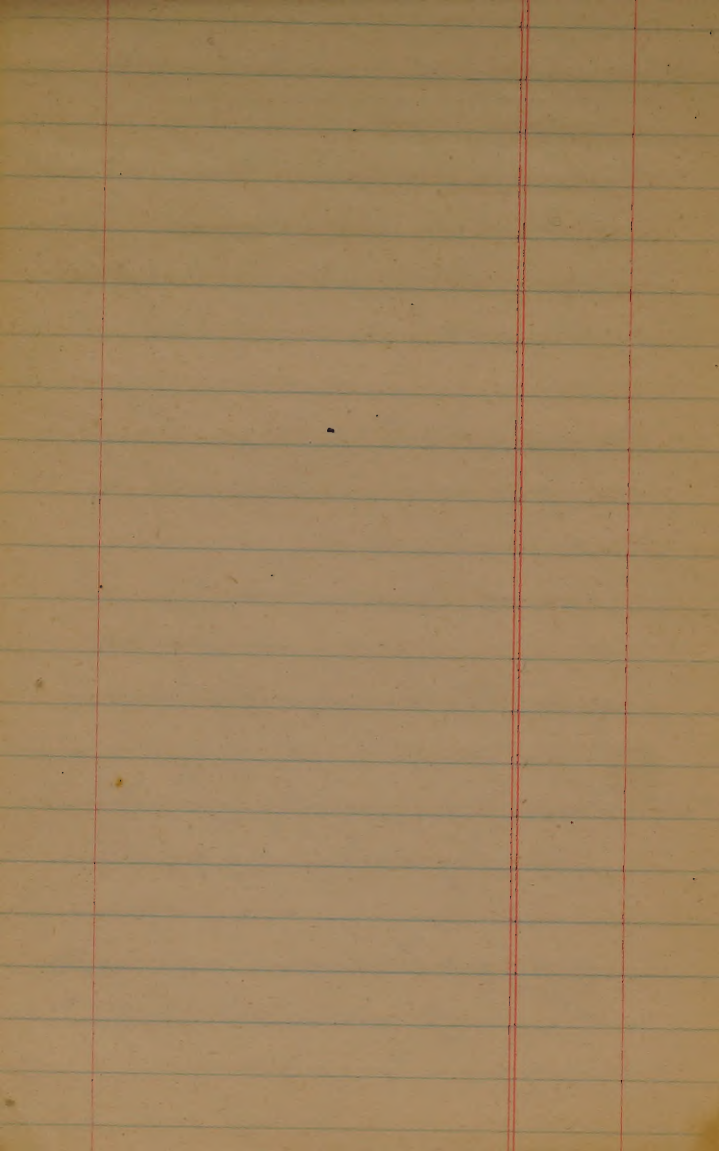
Shimosoga - 4.22
Dr. Tokyo's

Saturday - July 27, 1929.
Left Yamakita about 8.45 A.M.
Arrived Shimosoga 3 P.M.
Hotel bill including lodging,
supper and breakfast \$3.50
Paper for herbarium .50
Taxi Tokyo, Am. Hotel 1.00
About 5.20 while in our
rooms awaiting breakfast the
building began to shake and
for a minute or two we thought
the building was going to shake
down. We made for the doors.
People were running out of their
houses into the streets. I went
made for the door and had
my foot over railing ready to
jump down and I was close
behind him. Geyatake
had made for the other

side ready to jump down
the other side of the river.

On the walk to Matsunda
we saw large stone images
overturned, stone walls along
rice paddies cracked and in
some instances rocks and
dirt thrown in rice paddies
in some of the stores dishes
and jars had been thrown
from the shelves and broken.

We walked from Yamakita
to Matsunda and along the
banks of the canal many
fine fig trees loaded with
fruit were noticed. It seemed
to be a region especially
suited to figs. A little
tobacco was noted grown
here and there, In one
section near Matsunda
some peanuts were noted.



Sunday - July 28, 1929,

1600 and clear - In morn
after breakfast went to
Shiba Park to note condition
of Lotus ponds. The flowers
were just coming into
bloom and both ponds
had the same variety -
pink. In about a week
plants should be in
full bloom.

Walked about through
the park but noticed
nothing of special interest
in the plant or flower
lines.

As we were having
a little lunch on a tea
garden stand or bench.
we noticed some men

and boys with long
bamboo poles and a
wicker board box. It was
noted that the boy with
the pole extended up the
trunk of a tree and
pressed the tip against
something on the tree
limb. When he brought
it down he had a cicada
or locust stuck to the tip
of the pole. The insect was
removed and placed
in the box. Some sort of
gummy material was
stuck on the end of the
pole. It was evident
that they were collecting
the singing insects
which we see at the

Department stores and small stands along the Ginza. These insects are placed in small bamboo and red cages made up as houses, house-boats and many other attractive cages. The insects sell at the stands and stores for 5 sen each - both crickets and locusts.

In the evening went over a Japanese Bull. (Jap. Ag. Soc.) figuring out the statistics for acreage and production of soybeans by prefectures.

Official postage .16

We had some snow balls at a little tea house and saw cooked green soybeans in pods on little dishes at

the stand with other
foods. We bought a dish
for 10 sen which had about
60 pods on it. The seed
were about full grown and
the pods had been cooked in
salt water. They were very
good so we bought another
dish.

Monday July 29, 1929.

Hot and clear. Left Iwachu
To Nyo about 8.45 A.M. Arr.
Utsunomiya. 10.35 A.M.

Went to the Saitama
Horticultural Exp. Sta.

An expert Mr. Hashigawa,
works on saysums. He works
vegetable varieties, and grain
varieties suited for different
food varieties. The farmers in
this district do not grow
many varieties, mostly for
grain for food purposes such
as saysum, miso, tofu
and natto. His station has
about 40 varieties growing.

Time of planting. ^{from 12th to 25th of May}

Rate of planting

Yield per acre

Time of harvest

With & rows

Now planted

Early, med. & late varieties
planted 1 & 3 week in May
2nd never later than 3rd
week in May.

Plant small grain $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2
bushels per acre in rows
about 2 ft apart. Seed about
2 or 3 inches apart.

yield return 40-45 bushels
per acre

Harvest of beans from
1st of Sept. to Oct. 15.

Method of planting. Planted.
Swift beans follow wheat or
barley. Plant up wheat or
barley. Make drill along
with hoe, seed beans by
hand, and cover with hoe.
2nd mostly by hand covering.

Sometimes beans, because
lack of hands or due to
conditions, the beans are
planted between the barley
or wheat rows.

Best time to visit Hokkaido
harvest - September.

Rather small grained sorts
are grown by the farmers in
the Saitama district for grain
for soy sauce, miso & tofu.
All yellow seeded varieties
grown by station except three
black varieties, & one green.

Varieties grown by station
are grown in quantity and
then distributed to the farmers
in small quantities without
cost.

Purple seed decise very
much but not much damage
No special soy bean plants

or leaf disease. A little mosaic occurs sometimes but little damage.

Leading Soybean Prefectures 1925

1-Hokkaido.

2-Chate.

3-Saitama. acreage

4-Miyagi.

5-Aomori.

Fertilizers - Acid phosphate
400 lb. & urea - straw ashes
about 1200 lb. & urea. Straw
ashes common & quite cheap.

Potatoes - Irish - doing much
work with mosaic disease.
Sweet Potatoes - about 700
seedlings and varieties.
Varieties from all over
the island are grown in
the variety test.

Visited the daybean
variety test and found
some excellent varieties 3-3's
fert. All were just in
blossom and no doubt
could be suited to N. C.
and southern conditions.
The rows appeared nice
and uniform. No signs
of leaf-spot disease,
egg-plant. Much work
is being done with budding
of this plant.

With the sweet potatoes
some work is being done
toward budding these tops
for forage.

Prof. Haslingwara promised
to send us the 40 varieties
the station is working with
of this 1929 harvest.
After visiting the daybean

plots we had lunch in
Orana.

We left Orana at 1.15
P.M. and arrived at
Kumagaya. 2.21 P.M.

Passing from Orana
we passed through for
several an extensive dry
land and sweet potato
sections.

At a small lunch room in
Kumagaya, dishes of very
small potatoes cooked in
the jacket were served on
the tables and eaten with
salt.

Lv. Kumagaya - 4.59 P.M.

Ar. Drachon, Tokyo - 7.P.M.

Not so many soybeans
around the vicinity of

Kumagaya; More seem
to be around Fukriaga.
Large patches are all but
the gardens and rice fields
this would be a good place
to come at harvest time.
The plants are just in
bloom at this time.

Konosu - Govt. Exp. Sta.
Grain and field crops,
especially rice, also grow
some soybeans for green
manure purposes.

Small plots of rather
poor cotton were observed
near Kumagaya. Some excellent
patches of soybeans were
observed, all being grown for
seed and in 2-foot rows. These
followed barley or wheat.

Returned to Tokyo, 7:00 P.M.

Tuesday, January 30, 1929

Hot clear. After breakfast took iris plants (*I. tibirica*, var. *orientalis*) from pot in hotel gardens to Hiro to ship back to states. These plants were obtained from Hokkaido.

In morning worked on herbarium material and seed notes. After lunch also worked on seed & herbarium notes. Later visited the Japanese morning glory show being held in Hibiya Park. But morning glories had been taken in and only saw gladiolus show. There were many very beautiful shades of this flower. Some very beautiful purple shades were noted. Went to hotel

and worked on expense account
and wrote letter to Clakley re
recent trips.

In the evening also
worked on correspondence.

Wednesday, July 31, 1929.

16 sen official postage.
Hot and clear. Met an old
Fuzi Mtn. guide ^{Mr. Nakano} who came
to hotel and gave us advice
about climbing Fuzi. From
the Yoshida side which is
shorter but rather steeper, it
takes from 8 to 11 hours.
Light sweaters, raincoats,
food and water should be
taken. After spending an
hour or two at the top, the
descent on the Gotemba
and Subashiri can be

made in 2 to three hours.
We are planning to leave
tomorrow on the 3.22
P.M. train to Utsuki and
arriving 6 P.M. From
there we go to Yoshida by
electric car which takes
about one hour. The climb
should be taken or begun
about 2 A.M.

About 9.30 A.M. went to
the morning glory show
in Hibiya Park where we
saw the dwarf morning
glories in pots with one
to three blooms per pot.
There were beautiful shades
of blue, pink, red, lavender,
bicolor (pink and white,
blue and white). These

plants are not over 24 in.
high, mostly 18 in. and
the flowers remain open
during the day. This plant
could be an excellent one
for a flower show at
Washington in the greenhouse.
It would not only offer an
excellent opportunity for
a show but also to develop
by hybridizing some
new colors.

Went to office and worked
in herbarium and seed
notes. Developed motion
picture film in afternoon
which turned out very good.
Went back to hotel about
6 P. M. and met Mr. Nakano
veteran Fuji guide who
had made arrangements
for a guide to climb Fuji.

We had our choice of either
a man guide at 10 yen per
day with all expenses to be
paid by us (including reg.
fare and hotel bills) and
5 yen extra per day for
climbing the mountain. We
were also to hire a coolie at
3-5 yen per day to carry our
luggage. Another choice
was the Japanese woman
employed here at the hotel
who had never climbed
Fuji but knew English
very well and was quite
willing to climb Fuji.
Her salary would be
7.50 yen per day and
her railroad fare and

Hotel expenses. We were
also to employ a cook to
carry our luggage. She
came to our room and
after talking with her
decided it would be cheaper
and better for her to go
with us. So we turned her
and agreed to leave on the
3.22 P.M. train tomorrow
for Atsuki and Yoshida.

After supper worked on
expense account until
bed time.

Thursday, Aug. 1, 1929.

Hot and clear. In the morning went to Consulate but obtained no mail. Then went to office and paid Singelake's salary, room rent, and room cleaner for July. After getting motion picture film, note book and talking with Dorsett about trip for next week returned to room and worked on expense account.

Fare - 2 nd C. Shinguku to Utsuki.	
Edna -	2.46
Mrs. Hayashi	2.46
Margaret	1.23
Self	2.46
Taxi Hotel to Shinguku	2.60
Taxi drives	.25

Sta. from - Shunziken	1.50
From fare Otaki - Yoshida	
Edna	1.00
Mrs. H.	1.00
Margaret	.50
Self	1.00
From local Nat. Soc	1.00
	1.00
	1.00
Margaret	90

Got off at the Sannhashi
to take bus as they said
Train car at Otaki would
be crowded and we would
have to stand for hours so
stopped at Sannhashi and
took bus at 1 yen each.

At Yoshida stopped at
the Otase hotel and
had Japanese dinner of
fried fish, soup (egg & mushroom),
rice, miso & chicken

Left Atsuta at 9.30
P.M. with coolie boy who
will carry our luggage to
Subashiri for 6 yen.
at Atsuta hotel got 12
boiled eggs, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bread
and jam each.

Dinner & lunch at
hotel cost — 8 50
Rs 80

We left hotel Atsuta, Yoshida
at 9.30 P.M. with coolie guide
who was to accompany us
to top of Top of Fuji and
to Subashiri for 6 yen.

As we left hotel many
other mountain climbers
were on the way up to Fuji
dressed in all sorts of costumes,

with bells and Japanese lanterns. At the outskirts of the village, we had to buy a Japanese lantern and candles. Candles & lanterns — 60 sen. As we proceeded along the road we came to an automobile place where cars took you up to the first rest house at the rate 1.20 yen each. We did not engage as we thought fare excessive and not knowing the distance. Afterwards we found that it would have been better to conserve our strength for climb.

As we went along we were joined by a party of 8 young fellows in their way up Fuji. After a long walk the young fellows left us as we were too slow. Our guide, Mrs. Hashi-

was anxious to reach top of
Fuji before sunrise to see
the sunrise which is considered
very beautiful. We found the
climbing very hard up the
trails and passed many
tea houses, refreshment houses
and small rest houses. When
we stopped at each place to
rest tea was bought and
always charged 10 sen per
person.

As we passed along we saw
we could not possibly reach
the top of Fuji before sunrise.
Edna was very tired and
Margaret was also. We succeeded
in getting two horses for
Margaret and Edna to ride

up trail to 5th Rest Station
Horses up to 5th station 150

We were at this station when
sunrise which was very
beautiful.

Aug. 2, 1929.

Climbing up Fuji.

At the 5th rest station we
had our breakfast of boiled
eggs, bread & jam, and tea.
We then went along but
found this going rather
hard. As we proceeded up
the mountain we began
to find the lava trails
which were very hard to
walk on and the trail
was very steep. Hundreds of
climbers were going up
and passed us. Up to the

6-7-8th station The going
was very slow. From the 5th
& 7 station we saw lilies
(small very attractive orange
fls. and several bulb were
obtained), rhododendrons,
and many other flowers.
We reached the 8th station
about 2.30 P.M. and thought
of staying there that night
and going to Fuji's top
next day. After looking
at the accommodations, and
Edna & Margaret were too
tired and we decided we
would not try for the top.
Mrs. Haraishi with the corkie
guide decided to go to the
top so took the corkie guide

and returned to 8th St.
Fujisawa hotel about 5. P.M.
Our guide had to go back
so we obtained another on
his way to Subashiri. He
Mrs. Harashi thought it would
be too much for Mrs. Morse and
Margaret to stand back that
night and wanted to leave
us but we would have had
no interpreter and the
place looked dirty and also
flea infested. We decided to
go back and left about
5.30 P.M. for the descent to
Subashiri. We slid down
through the lava fields and
made the descent from the
8th to the 6th station in a
little more than one hour.
The guide on the descent
carried our luggage for 2 years

going down we had to stop
frequently to get the fine lava
out of our shoes. The lava
was quite fine and was
a foot or more deep. We did
stop once in a while at rest
houses, more to get the lava
out of our shoes for the
descent was not tiresome.
At one station we stopped
about 8.20 and had some
tea and a dish of cold
noodles. We had to buy
the guide's supper which
was not in the bargain.
Supper & beer ————— \$1.60
We then took the trail
and at one station we
phoned for mountain

Cart to meet us at a place
to take us to Sutashiri.
After walking a very
considerable distance a
man with a lantern met
us and said that we would
have to walk about
30 min. before reaching
the horse and cart. Upon
asking the price he said
that in the day time the
charge was 80 sen each
but as this was night and
night and a special trip
it would cost 1 yen each
and 50 sen for Margaret.
When we reached the cart
station we were served tea
which was 50 sen. The man
the charge then said the
cart for our party (5) would
be 6.50 yen. Mrs. Hagiuchi

had quite an argument
with him and he finally
consented to 4,50 yen. The
cart, a two wheeled covered
affair, with two seats
running crosswise was
drawn by a horse and led
and driven by a coolie. We
finally reached Suobashiri
and were driven to the
Joneyama Inn where I
had stopped while on a
botanizing trip. It was 12.20
when we reached the inn,
and found that we could
not catch a train for
Tokyo at Gotemba until
4.15 in the morning. We
decided to stay at the inn

that might and take a
later train from Götumbe.
In the morning, one of the
clerks at the Hotel spoke
some English, then room
and including supper
and breakfast, he said
would be 3 yen each. But
as ~~we~~ had no supper
our rate would be 2.10 each
for lodging and breakfast.
Margaret fell asleep almost
at once and Edna and
I went to take a bath. The
hotel was full of mountain
climbers, and evidently
all had taken baths for
the water in the tub was
half full of very dirty water.
Took a bath and went
to bed.

Saturday, Aug. 3, 1929.

Subashiri. Got up about
7.30 A.M. Had breakfast
about 8.20. Left by auto
at 9.20 for Gotemba to
catch 10.09 train for
Shimbashi Sta. Tokyo.
Coming along the country
was very dry and all
the crops were dried very
badly. The large white
mountain hills were
about all gone.

Arrived in Tokyo about
1.10 P.M. and took 1 yen
taxi to Hotel.

After lunch in our
room, worked on itinerary
and expense account.
Very hot and clear.

Sunday, Aug. 4, 1929.

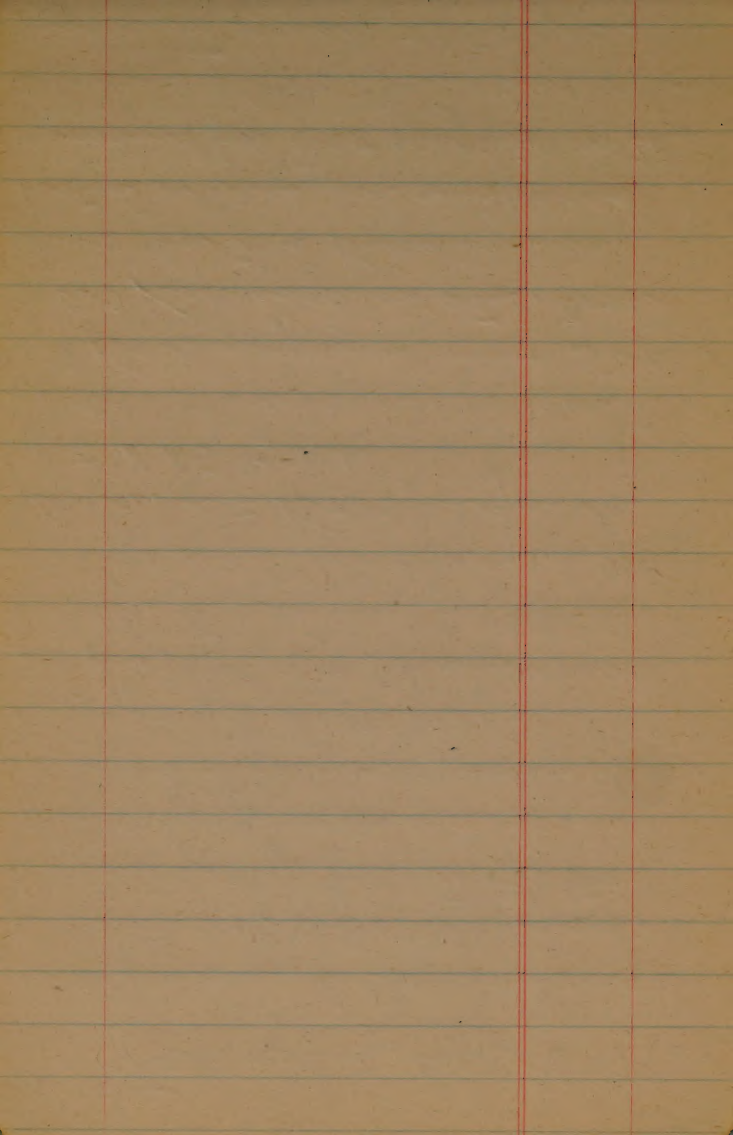
Hot and clear. In the morning worked on expense account, went out for some lunch.

In afternoon and the evening worked and finished expense account.

Monday, Aug. 5, 1929,

Cool & Clear.

1.15 pm - Taxi Sanborn to Amm. Embury and 4 parcels.



Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1929.

Warm and clear. Arose
about 6.30 A.M. and
got ready for trip to
Karinzawa.

Left Shinbashi Sta.
Tokyo at 8. A.M.

Tapi Hotel - Shinbashi
with 5 pieces of official
currency — 1 yen.

Arr. at Karinzawa
at 1.45 P.M.

1 lb. Blueberries for sale
at Karinzawa — 50 sen.

At Karinzawa sta. took
bus for the Karinzawa
Hotel where we engaged
rooms for two nights on the
second floor. Single rooms
without meals - 3.50 yen

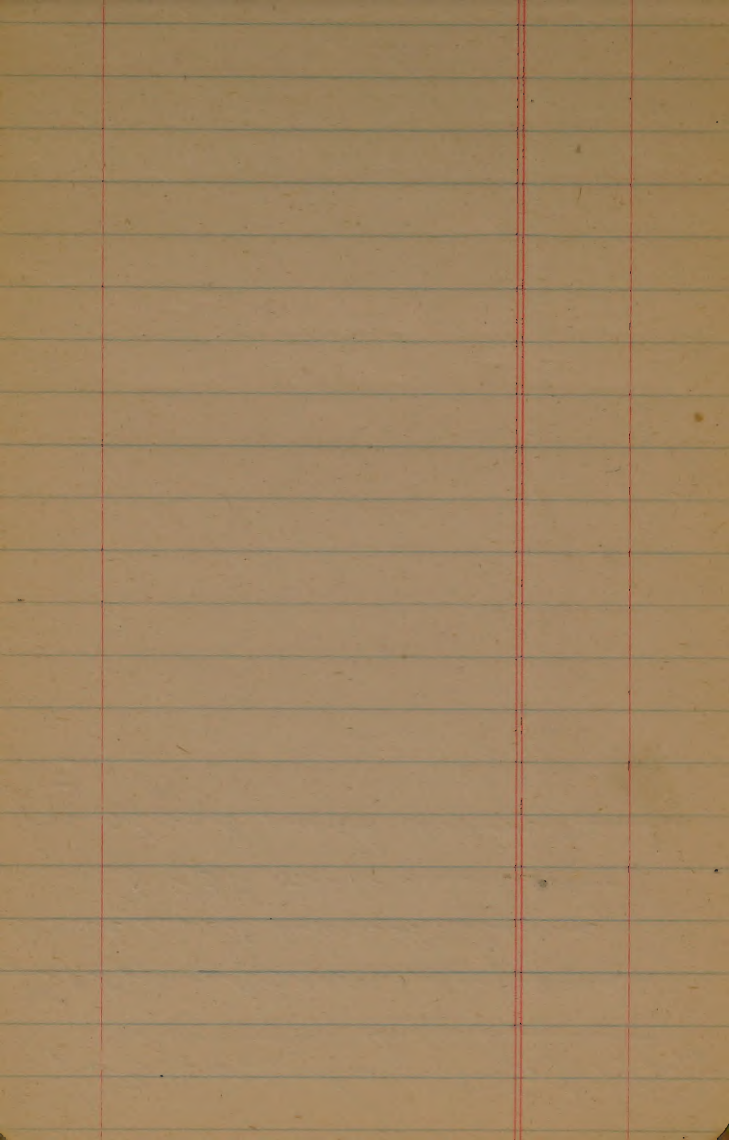
per night. English is spoken
by all employees. Run
on European or American
plan, all modern facilities
American plan 10 per
per day.

After arranging for our
rooms we went through
the hotel gardens and
found some *Primrose*
sed. *Conardella* iris with
well developed seed pods
were about the gardens.
Many beautiful clumps
of the wild white mountain
lily we saw so much
about the Götumba region
were in different places
in the hotel gardens.

A beautiful bright lemon
yellow *hemorcallis* lily
was in abundance. Some

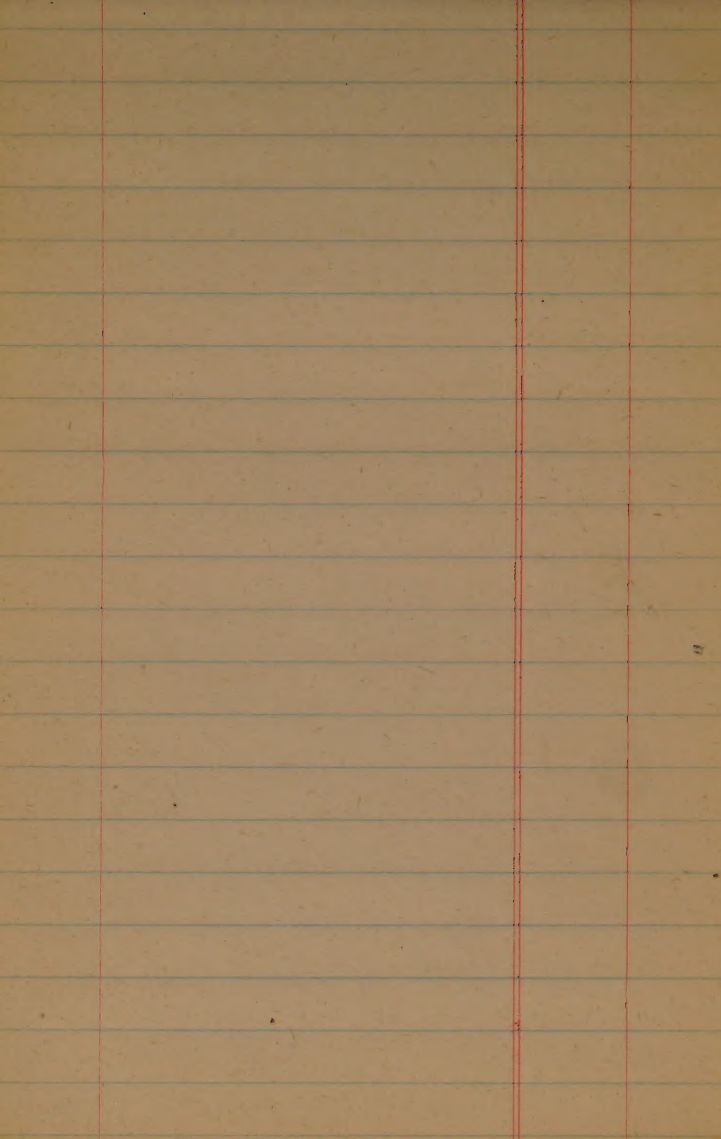
of the flower stalks had many
well developed seed pods.

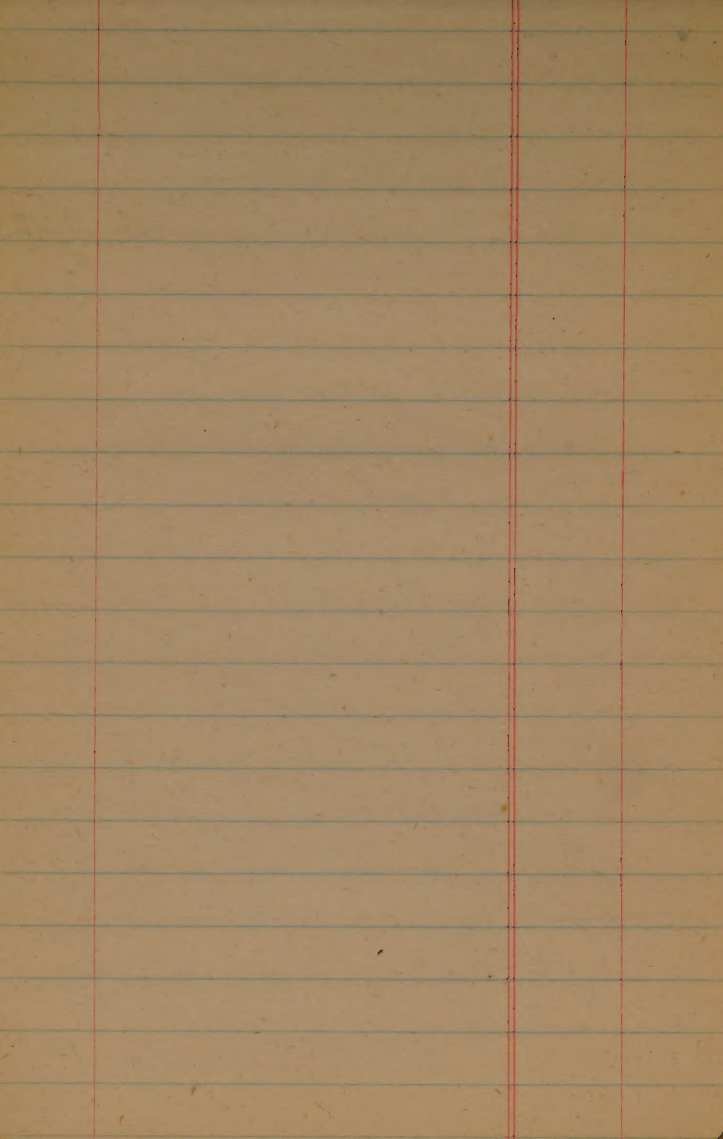
After looking through the
gardens, we went up



Wednesday Aug. 7, 1929,

Kamizawa, Japan.
Clear and warm. Arose
about 6.30 A.M. and went
for short walk down main
st.





Thursday, Aug. 8, 1929,

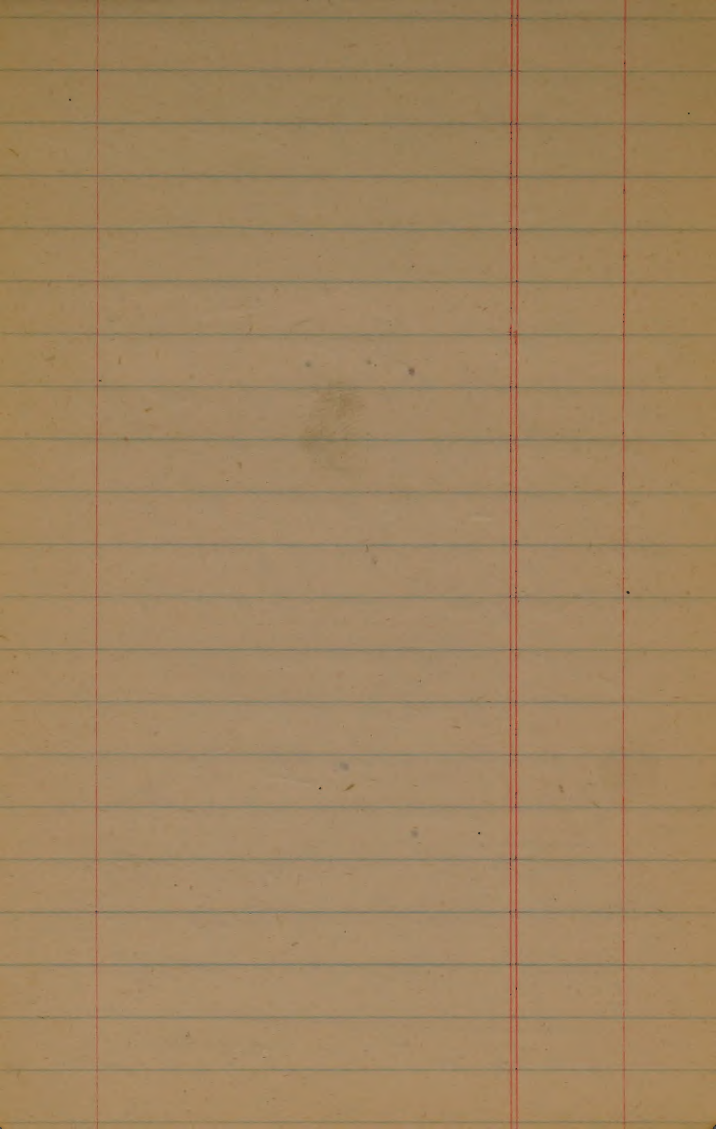
Hot and clear. Paid hotel	
bill -	<u>16.60</u>
lodge ² ² ens. and	
at 3.50 (2 nights)	7.00
supper Tues	
breakfast Wed	
supper and	
breakfast Thurs.	

Left Kamigawa at A.M.
with coolie who carried our
cameras. Went along inter-
trail to Uscitoge, short
distance from Kamigawa.
Visited sunset point at
top of mountain where one
gains a magnificent
view of surrounding
mountainous country. The
Volcano, Asania, could
be plainly seen at times.

with smoke emitting
from the crater, at other
times the top was obscured
by clouds but the column of
brown ~~smoke~~ ^{smoke} ~~appeared~~ ^{appeared} above
the clouds.

Seed of red clover and
white clover were gathered
from little patches of these
plants about the river, top.

We then proceeded up the
trail from Obsitoge and we
noticed at a farm house some
bundles of vetch plants hanging
from roof rafters. Upon inquiry
from the farmer's wife we found
that the dried plants were used
for tea and this vetch tea was
good for the kidneys.



1400 & clear.

Friday Aug. 9, 1929

Got about 7.00 A.M. Hotel
bill for supper, lodging and
breakfast 4 yen. - 50 sen
for paper for herbarium
material. Takagi's sum

When Sanyake went & pay
his bill he found that all his
money had been taken from
his pocket book - over 70 yen.

Left at 9.10 A.M. (Takasaki)
and arrived at Hongo at
9.50 A.M. On way passed
through mostly rice and
rice sections.

Commercial tily growing
& inspection

1 - Inspected tily bulb
plants - growing season
Plants are marked with

are affected by insects and disease. These plants are taken out or left marked.

2 - When digging, inspector again visits individuals growing bulbs (official inspector of society) and bulbs inspected and if all right are given a certificate by Saitama Lily Association. After having this certificate the grower can sell anywhere. Certificate shows kind of Lily, number of bulbs and size of bulb.

3. Certificate is issued by Saitama Prefecture. If the bulbs are exported the bulbs are again inspected by Federal Govt. Quarantine Board.

The Saitama Prefecture sends out 200,000 boxes

of lily bulbs annually.
Grades of bulbs 7-6-5 in.
circumference. Jap. mens
7 in - 280 in case
6 " 300 " case
5 " 350

Most are above the 6 in
size and are exported. The
smaller size produce
flowers but are not exported.

The most suitable soil
is the clay loam and
in the mountain regions,
the bulbs are planted
during the months of Nov.

Lily average in Saitama
Prefecture - 160 acres. and
produced about 4,000,000
bulbs of all sizes. About

10000 cases of bulbs are shipped
to the U.S.

7-in - 180 bulbs in case,

6 " - 270 " " " "

Rest of bulbs sent to England,
France, Italy and other
European countries. Some
sent to Australia.

Principally lily grown is
the white lily. Some pink
ones are grown.

At the station, Tokyo, we
met a policeman, Mr. Mori,
who learning we were interested
in commercial lily growing
took us to the Saitama
Agr. Society where we met
the secretary & engineer, Mr.
A grower and dealer.
Mr. Nakano, called on us
at the Agr. Soc. headquarters.
The lily bulbs are doing the

lost much in August. When
grown for bulbs the buds
are cut for the bulbs would
not grow so large if allowed
to flower.

Soybeans:

1928 - Santama-arrage	150 acres
Jimbo village -	11 acres
Kami village -	38 acres
Kirki-village - experimental	

197 tons seed in 1927, above
Koshigaya.

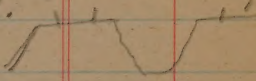
Tamanoi village has a
branch exp. sta. where
soybeans are being experimented
with to considerable extent
and many soybeans are
grown about this village.

Lily insects & disease.

Lilies are not much affected by diseases or insects. No soft rot in evidence.

After lunch, we went to the house of Mr. Nakano to see lily bulbs. He had a small acreage of the white variety. These were beginning to mature and we were given 6 to send back. We were served water-melon, cider, and beer. We then went out to visit our lily fields where the bulbs were being grown commercially. Some fields had single rows of lilies about 18 in. apart with the lilies about 8 in. apart in the rows. Very many of the fields had double rows, the rows about 18 in. apart

and the double rows about
10 in apart and the tubers
about 5 or 6 in apart in the
rows. The rows were ridged
or rather bedded.

We only came 
across one other variety - a
light yellow of the L. speciosum
type. Six bulbs were obtained
of these. The grower had us
in his home and served
tea and sweet cakes. He
also had some hyacinth
bulbs which he had grown.

The grower is paid 10-11
sen per piece for the no. 6
and 7 bulbs.

He returned to the
home of Mr. Nakano where

We were served snowballs,
beer, and ciders.

We waited until train
time and took the 4.22
P.M. train at Takisaka
for Shinjimbashi Sta. Tokyo
where we arrived 6.30 P.M.

Taxi - Shinjimbashi Sta to
hotel with baggage — 1. year

This has been one of the
hottest days we have had.

Saturday Aug. 10, 1929

Hot and clear. In morning
went to office where I
worked on Verbascum and
seed material.

Official postage -

36

Sunday, Aug. 11, 1929

Hot & clear -

Stayed at hotel during
the day and wrote official
correspondence. Wrote letters
to H. A. Ryerson.

Joe Johnson

R. J. Pieters

Glady's Morse

Joe Mahoney

J. L. Carter.

In the evening we went
to the Plaza for a walk up
and down both sides

Monday, Aug. 12, 1929

Hot and clear.

Diplomatic mail

Aug. 15-29

Every other Thursday.

Have to get up at

11 A.M. on Thurs.

George Hayes - Districting
Officer.

No deposit required
for forwarding mail from
Consulate

Official postage .66

Went to office and worked
on seal and tuberculosis
material

In evening had a severe
thunder and lightning and
rain storm, the worst since
we have been in Japan.

Tuesday. Aug. 13, 1929.

Cloudy and a little cooler. Went
to office in morning and
worked on the barium material
sorts up and notes. Returned
to hotel about 6.30 P.M. In
the morning wrote letters to
Pyerson and Blakey. Edna
Gawels' book was found two
miles in chain in which
she had left it.

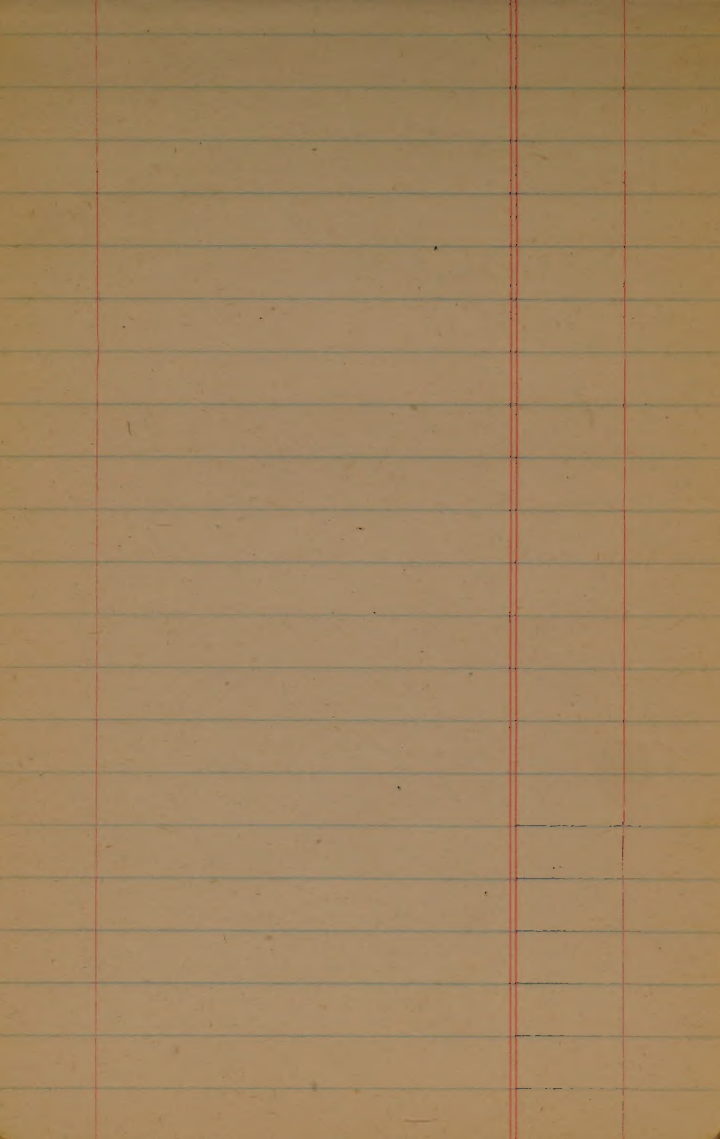
Reservations made for
trip to Hobbsville for leaving
10.30 P.M. Thursday night
Aug. 15.

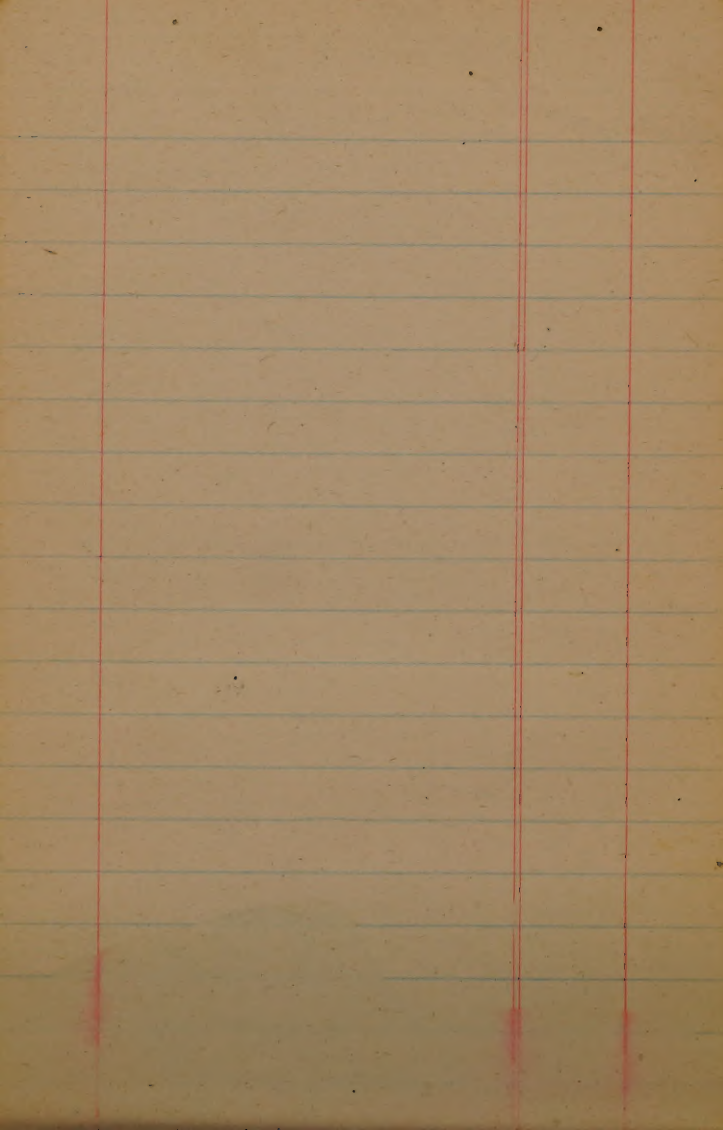
Wednesday, Aug. 14, 1929.

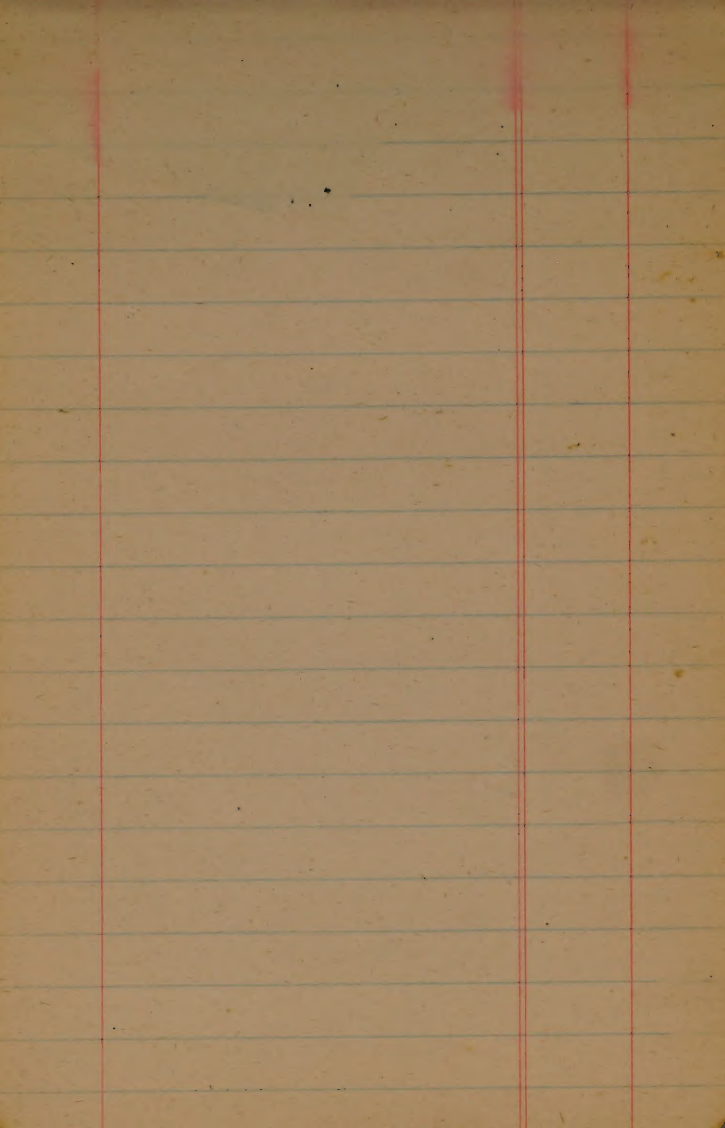
Clear and just warm though
a good breeze blowing. Went
to office to help pack up for
the Hokkaido trip. Late afternoon
took 4 parcels to the American
Embassy for the Diplomatic
Pouch.

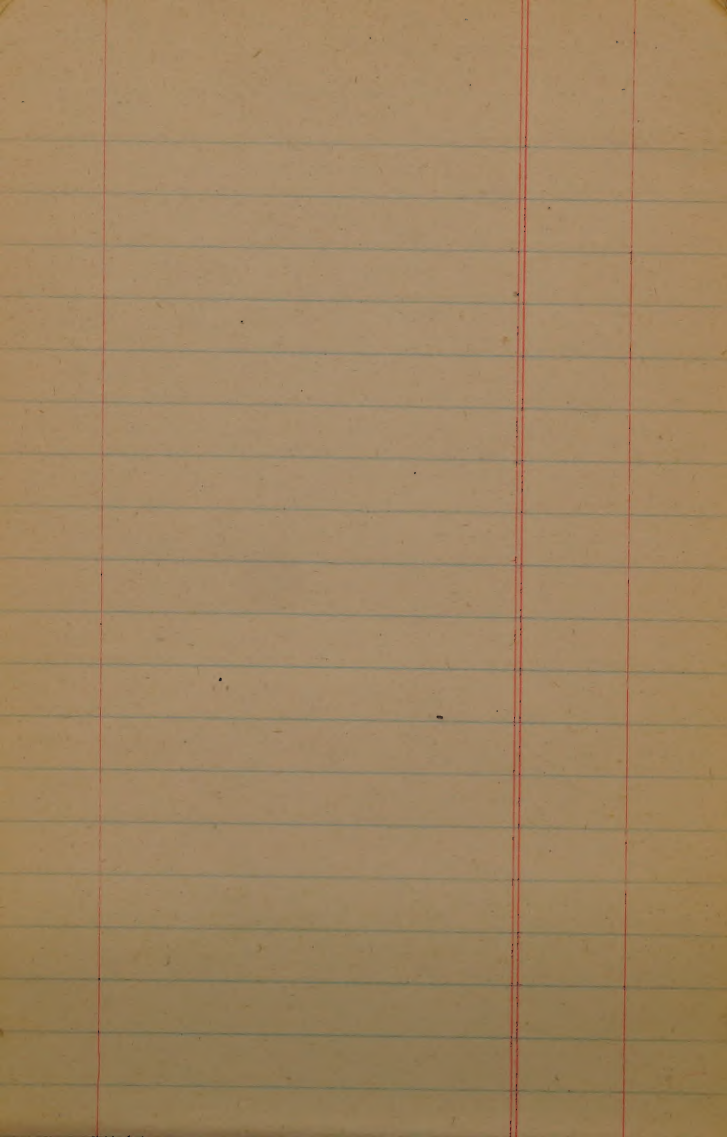
Taxi	_____	1. yen.
Official postage		, 20 sen

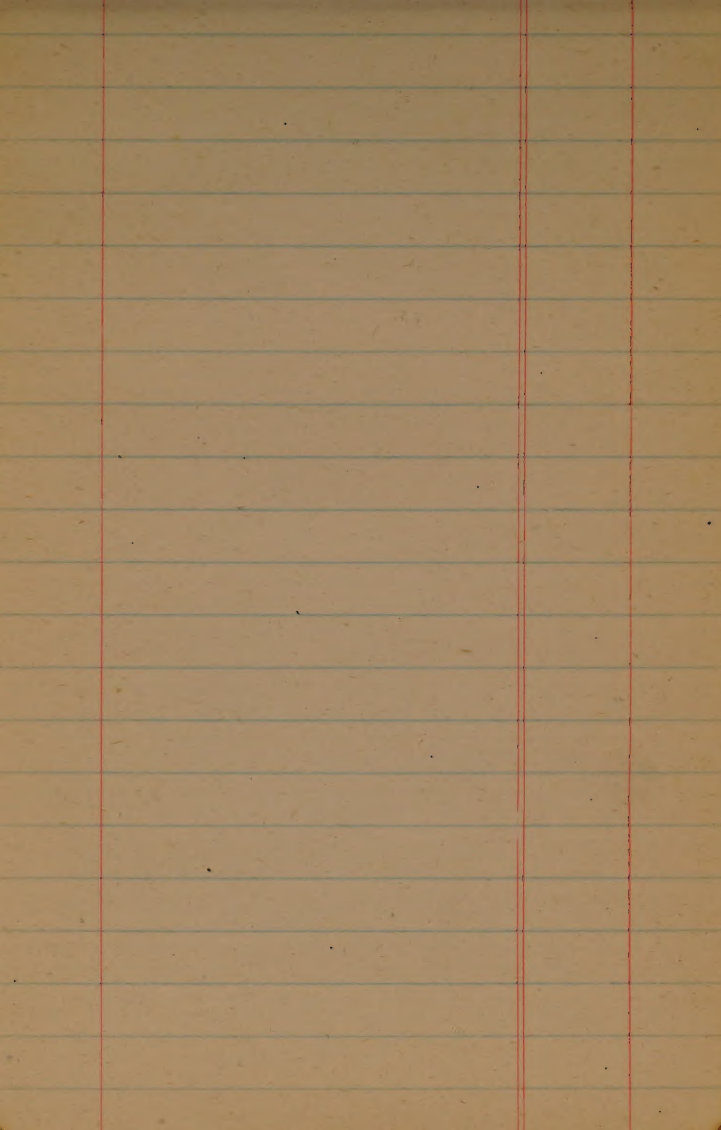
In afternoon came
back to finish packing for
the Hokkaido trip. With
some official correspondence.

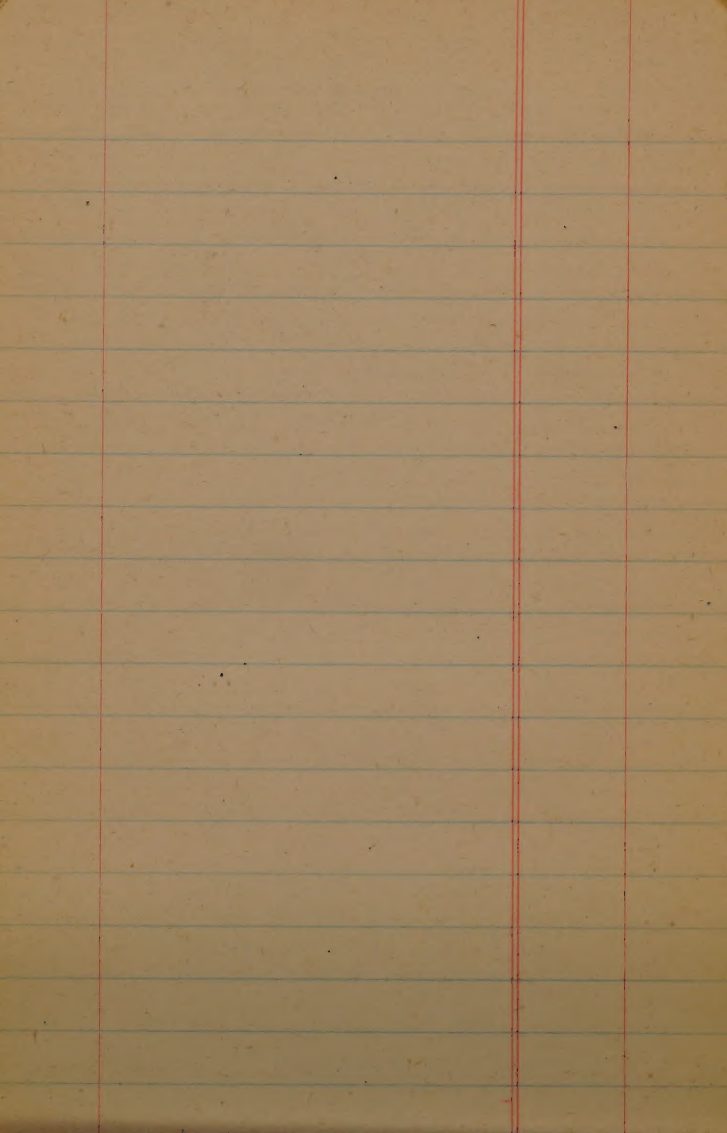


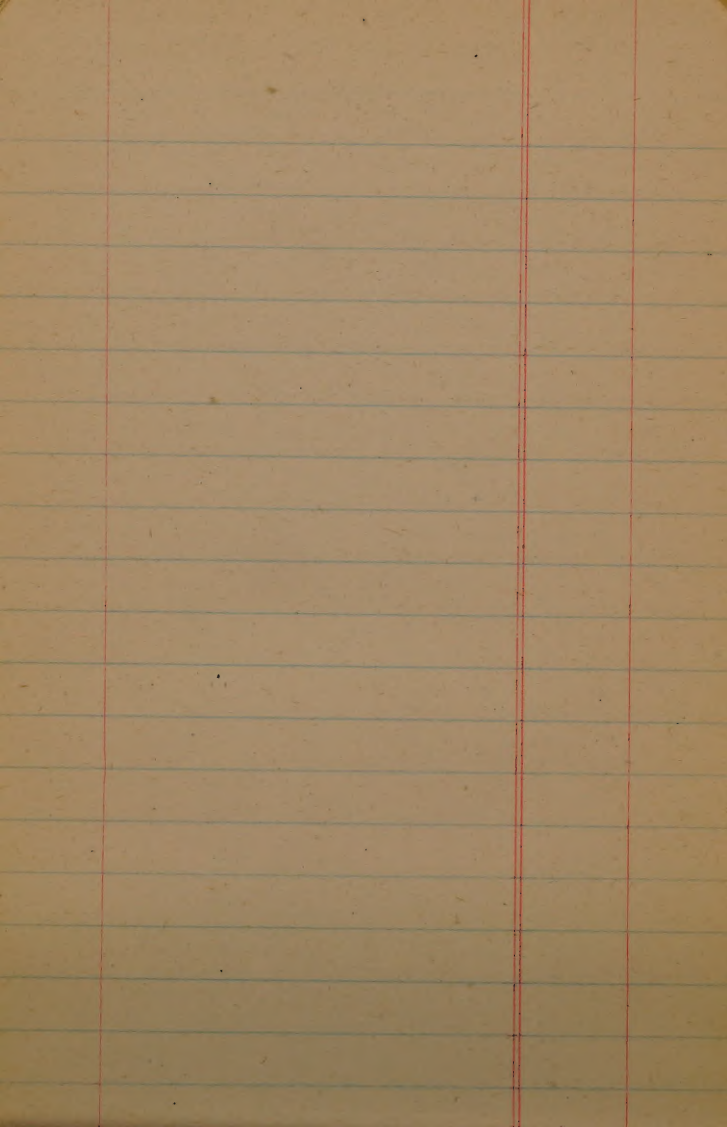


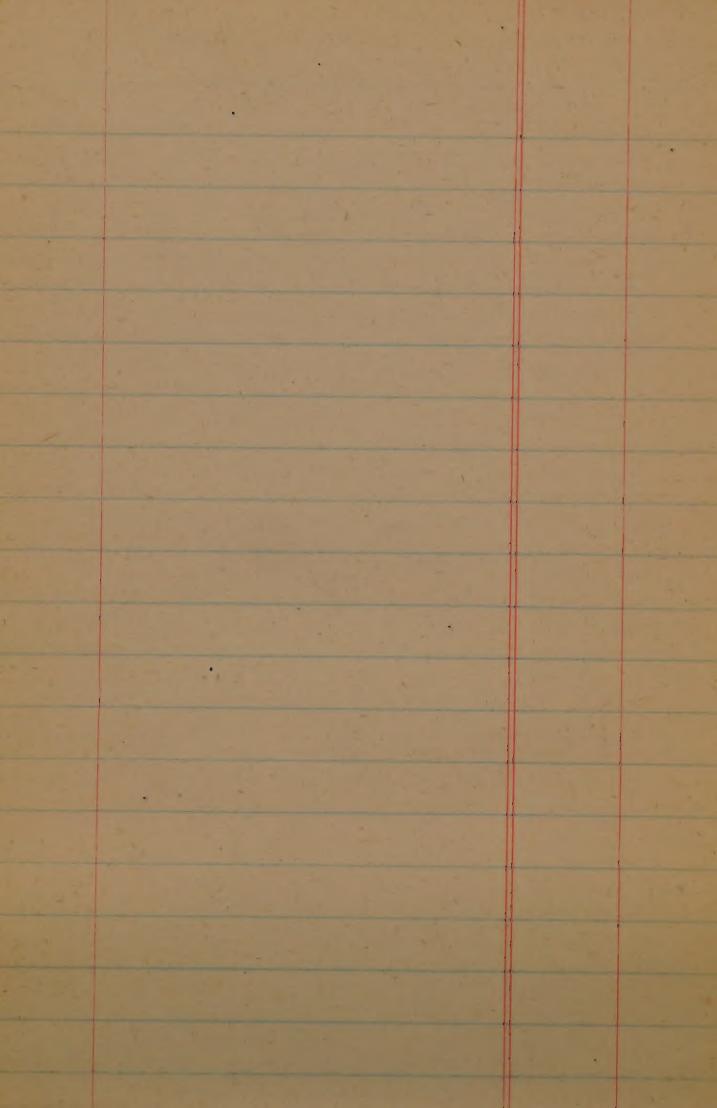












Wagon - to Subashiri	4	50
- Tea at Inn		50
- Guide - 8 sta. to Subashiri	2	00
Supper & Guide - at 4 sta	1	60
Supper at 8th Sta.	7	00
Teases going up - 5	2	50
Taxi Subashiri - Totemba ^{Mrs. H.}	4	50
Hotel - 3 - Subashiri - b. & ldy.	6	30
Hotel 1 - " - L. & S.	2	00
Taxi - Subashiri to Totemba - ^{family}	4	50
2nd C. fare - Totemba - Tokyo. 2 1/2	8	25
2nd C. " " " 1	3	10
Taxi fare "	4	50
Mrs. Harashii - Tokyo as guide	15	00
Porter Totemba		25
Porter Shinbashi		25
Taxi Shinbashi to hotel	1	10
	63	65

第一一二號

領收書

一金九拾圓也

但土目合室價賃料

右正二領收候也

昭和四年十月二十日

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東京市赤坂區溜池町壹番地

三會

財團法人 石垣産業

電話青山(36)二九番



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古五二贈水刻出

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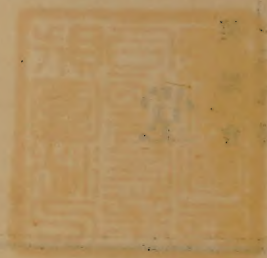
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東京市書院圖書部圖書印

昭和八年 三月 東京市書院圖書部圖書印



第一二五號

領收書

一金壹圓四拾錢也

但土月分電灯料

右正二領收候也

昭和四年十月二十日

トニヤト殿

東京市赤坂區溜池町壹番地

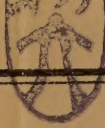
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財團法人 石垣産業獎勵會

電話 青山(36)二九番

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